

ST. LOUIS IS THIRD PRIMARY GRAIN MARKET IN COUNTRY

In Spite of Flood, Which Checked Trade for a Month the Statement of the Merchants' Exchange for Last Ten Months Shows Heavy Receipts in All Commodities.

"That the Merchants' Exchange has carefully guarded and developed these interests is apparent to all who have a knowledge of the amount of business transacted on its floor. It is the third largest primary grain market in the country. The members of the exchange are active and progressive, and look carefully after their interests in this special line, as well as in four provisions, seeds and other grain products.

"The business transacted on 'Chambers' for the last several years has been large and remunerative, and this city has received its full proportion of the surplus products of the West.

"The fall volume of trade in the business of the year cannot be given as a comparison of the total receipts at 1902 with ten and three-fourths months of 1903 shows that notwithstanding the loss of business incident to the flood of July last, which practically stopped receipts for a month, the volume of trade for the year in commodities mentioned was in most instances, be as great as for the preceding year.

Picar. barrels.....	2,317,506	2,358,000
---------------------	-----------	-----------

Grain, miscellaneous.....	2,000,000	1,000,000
Pork products, pounds.....	2,000,000	1,000,000
Grain, shipable.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Wool, raw.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Dried fruits, packages.....	200,000	100,000
Grain packages.....	100,000	100,000
Flax, tons.....	100,000	100,000
Lead, pounds.....	100,000	100,000
Potatoes, bushels.....	100,000	100,000
Seeds, sacks and barrels.....	100,000	100,000

"In speculative lines the business on the Merchants' Exchange is larger than that of any other city, with one exception. A large business is done on legitimate lines of exchange and for every sale or purchase written contracts are given for the delivery and acceptance of the property contracted for.

"In lines other than grain, the business of the year has been up to expectation and the outlook for the future is most promising."

fully devoted to historical and scientific subjects. His collection contains many works which were written long ago.

James W. Buel of No. 1919 South Grand avenue has one of the most valuable libraries in the city. Mr. Buel is the author of thirty-one books and has a copy of the best edition of each of these, except "The Great Oakes." The finest edition of this sold for \$5,000 each. Mr. Buel has copy of the \$1,500 edition.

One of the most prized trophies of Mr. Buel's collection, is a copy of the first edition of the *Dive Dante*. He secured it from a Russian nobleman in St. Petersburg, and has since received an offer of \$1,500 for it. The book was printed in 1481, and is one of the rarest of all copies. It was the first to have the *Dive* pictures which have since become famous.

PS SPALES

DS WHEN BORN

Home of Joseph Hurtik of New York and Physicians—"Child Too Heavy for J. L. Friedler.

birth, admitted that Nicholas was an unusually large baby.

"The nurse found this child too heavy for me to hold," said the doctor.

lieve, borrowed scales from a neighbor."

"I never heard of a twenty-seven pound baby," declared the house surgeon of the Sloats Maternity Hospital. "These nurse-wag babies with the clothes on in order to make themselves prestige, and I would wager that after ten days the Hurlst baby will not weigh sixteen pounds. The mother has baby weights at birth twelve pounds. Never had a baby here that tipped the scales at even fifteen pounds."

"Bah! he's deceiving me," I said. "I mean," said one of the attendants of the *Lying-In* Hospital. "The largest baby we ever had here was sixteen pounds and he weighed in at thirty."

"The heaviest newly born baby I ever saw," declared Doctor Reed of the maternal hospital Bellevue Bellevue Hospital, "weighed eighteen pounds and looked as though he weighed thirty."

"I am sure," said the nurse and I am very proud of young Nicholas, who is growing daily.

population receives wages less than 35¢ per week per family, one-third of which goes in rent.

It is expected soon to be able to burn gas in such a continuous stream that it will be useful in the turbine form of engine.

Since 1840 the German Empire has changed from a farming or agricultural state to an industrial or manufacturing one. In 1840 two-thirds of its people were on farms; to-day 66 per cent are in the mills, shops and offices.

It is claimed that by simply heating dangerously crystalline steel to a certain temperature, however bad the steel, it is possible to restore it to its normal condition and even improve it.

**FAMOUS INDIAN NURSE
BURNED TO DEATH IN HUT.**

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

San Luis Obispo, Cal., Dec. 5.—Mercedes de Odorico, known to be not less than 86 years of age, and nursed by her in infancy three of the Territorial Governors of California long since passed to their rest, was burned to death in her hut on the outskirts of this city.

With the elderly woman was burned Victor Dorome, a great-great-grandson, aged 15 years, and her faithful dog.

parents knew what is now Ventura, and the two had served as nurse in many of the mild and aristocratic families of this part of the State. For years she lived apparently unchanged in San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara, and visited in apparent good health and spirits a neighbor's house only a day before the accident. The little boy and the dog were her only companions. The two were familiar figures in their strolls about town for many years made the quaint old woman its pensioner.